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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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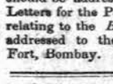

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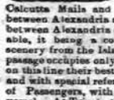

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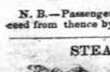

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Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phycu, Ramree)	2	0
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China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Karrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	2	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

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Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

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BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 5th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	233 prem.
Bank of India	250	.....	2½ per ct. dis.
Broker's BankingCo.	20	12 do.	2 par.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	38 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	64 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	165 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	.....	.....	233 prem.
Madras Bank	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	75	.....	6 prem. [ex-div.
Parsee Cos.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 35,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. & Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000 pm. [per share
Do. B	5,000	.....	
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. L. M. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. xmd.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 pcr. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 30,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	218
Fire-brand Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£2 15s.	
o London	(Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£ 3 15s. 0d.	
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 3	Africa	Bowie	Calcutta 28 Nov.
	Alley	Ayre	Calcutta 6 Nov.
4	Nile	Ruxton	Rangoon 5 Nov.
	Eagle	Murphy	Moulmain 10 Nov.
	Southern Rights	Norton	Calcutta 26 Oct.
	Pilot (S)	Moylan	Surat 3 Dec.
	Sarah M.	Raisbeck	Columbo 24 Nov.
	P. Dizon	Fahlman	Mauritius 22 Oct.
	Prince Donard	Thompson	Pondicherry 25 Oct.
	Mary	Hogan	Sunderland 3 July.
	Col Ledyard	Collins	Boston 2 July.
	St. Hilda	Clarke	London 2 July.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Africa*, from Calcutta.—Spoke Barque *China*, from Rangoon to Bombay, off Mt. Dilly L. *Mogul*, 23 N. W., in 9-21 N.

L. Shire Denard, on 8th November, in 9-5 14 N., 8-50 E.

Per Ship *Sarah M.*, from Colombo.—Nov. 29, spoke the barque *Sir E. Parry*, from Rangoon off Cochin.

Per Ship *Col Ledyard*, from Moulmain.—Spoke Barque *Lady Amherst*, and supplied with Bremians 79 days from Rangoon, Long. 91 E., Nov. 4, Lat. N.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 4	Telegraph	White	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Alley*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. T. Ayles.

Per Steamer *Pilot*, from Surat.—Lieutenant Worthy; and 154 natives.

Per Barque *Nile*, from Rangoon.—One Parsee.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Ship *Gorilla*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloviana.—50 bales coiryarn, 102½ cwt., Megji Moolji & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ticumji Vellji & Co.

For Liverpool.

Charger.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanji Jumsetji; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt.; Ticumji Vellji & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ghunsee Treecom; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Pairaz Lugkamdass.

Indian Queen.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Ludha Thobun.

Glasgow.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Noormahomed Dattoobhoy Sons & Co.

Peru.—300 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Ballo; 155 bales cotton, 525 cwt; Goculdass Lillodhur; 1,500 bundles coiryarn, 126 cwt., Mowjee Jaitha; 225 bales cotton 787½ cwt. W. J. Morgan; 4 bales wool, 12 cwt., Goculdass Dawjee.

Khimjee Cohoorjee.—166 bags linseed, 249 cwt.; 86 bags jingelyseed, 129 cwt., Govindjee Hurry.

Bienore.—440 bundles linseed, 220 cwt.; 60 packages jingelyseed, 30 cwt., Dewjee Mucanee; 101 bales cotton, 3534 cwt., Wooncamul Roopchund.

Englishman.—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Garilla.—3,000 bags linseed, 4,500 cwt., Sadasow Martin.

Merchant Prince.—114 bundles hemp, 100 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jadowjee Mooljee; 100 bales cottom, 350 cwt., Villjee Narronjee & Co.; 40 bales munjeet, 130 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Nesserwanjee Dossabhoy.

Elizabeth Ann bright.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Sadasow Martin; 500 bundles coiryarn, 63 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lbs., Mejjes Mooljee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Hearjee.

Hahneman.—100 bales cotton, 375 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Sarah Sands.—55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Sewram Jugjeewan; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Inkerman.—240 bales cotton, 808½ cwt., Khimjee Ludha.

Camperdown.—300 bales cotton, 900 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee; 325 bales cottoa, 1137½ cwt., Goculdass Tozpall.

Missouri.—165 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Mooljee Anundjee.

Japanese.—1,000 bundles country galls, 500 cwt., Narrot Wodhowjee; 100 bales wool, 325 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Athene.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Admiral Lyon.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

James Smith.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee & Co.; 291 bales cotton, 708 cwt., Goculdass Lillodhur; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. Sozba & Co.

Neptune's Car.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Clyde.—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Hunsraz Curomsee; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Ermjy.

Canova.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhimjee Lackmechund; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhojjee; 300 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Robina.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Punjoo; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hunsraz Visram; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Yuvunjee Ludha.

For Havre.

Due de Malakoff.—350 bales cotton, 1,137½ cwt., J. Sirgfried & Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Viola.*—15 bundles beeswax, 8 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lbs., F. M. de Silva & Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	H. P.	Tonnage.	Stations.
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Berenice	230	664	In Dock.
2	Coromandel	220	1026	Bombay Harbour.
3	Comet	40	204	River Euphrates.
4	Clyde	80	300	Kurrachee.
5	Dalhousie	180	1022	In Dock.
6	Goolamar	30	140	Zanzibar.
7	Pleiad	40	215	Bombay Harbour.
8	Semiramis	300	960	Persian Gulf.
9	Snake	10	40	Bombay Harbour.
10	Satellite	60	335	In Dock.
11	Victoria	230	705	Aden.
12	Zenobia	280	1003	Makran Coast.
	FLOATING BATTERIES. *Steam Vessels.*			
1	Auckland	220	946	Bombay Harbour
2	Hugh Rose	80	300	Ditto.
	Sailing Vessels.			
3	Falkland	...	495	Ditto.
4	Olive	...	420	Ditto.
5	Tigris	...	236	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS. *Sailing Vessels.*			
1	Euphrates	...	225	Bombay Harbour.
2	Constance	...	182	Ditto.
3	Mahi	...	157	Ditto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
793 Glorinna, Yates—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 28)
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Ameet Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 15)
605 Athene, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
896 Briarley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
657 Elinor, Bowden—Hitchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Elizs, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
1055 Englishman, Hardwick.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
1290 Gorills, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
1345 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisaa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
722 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 2)
984 Khimjee Odewjee, M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra.—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 16)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
649 Oriana, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.
318 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1845 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy. (c. l. Nov. 26)

FOR HAVRE.

438 Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bonadies—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oc. 20)
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

FOR CHINA,

678 Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.
684 Voile, Thompson. (c. l. Nov. 12.)

FOR MOULMAEN.

1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)
363 Rebecca Shepherd, Somers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

894 Futtahool Aziz, Monsie. (c. l. Nov. 18)

FOR MADRAS.

545 Noma Vidal (p), Ranro—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)

FOR JUDDA.

534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

Allen Bates, Walker.
807 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Ariet Ramon, Jones.
Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Moresn.
Africa, Bowie.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—O. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
Ceylon, Symons.
776 Caudiz, Captain White.
1478 Cimber, Burton.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co.
750 Coromandel, Smith.
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
Emma Jane, Jordain.
Eagle Murphy.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
904 Fiery Cross, Binney—H. M. Sidick.
291 Futie Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
605 Futtay Allum.
Futtay Shah Allum, Michael.
550 Glenmeusen, Bart—William Nicol & Co.
365 Governor Higginbon (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
Heine Donard, Thompson.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
Jemma, Christian.
624 Marin Gray, Henderson. (in dock.)
807 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
Nile, Ruseton.
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
P. Dixon, Fahlmon.
1106 Renown, Homes (s.)
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co.
Ravenscraig, Inglis.
Sarah M. Raisbeck.
Satellite.
Severn, Moutresor.
Sardinia, Nalson.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
Benares, Beasley.
Columbian.
1850 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

530 Anna Henderson, Klmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 25, announced the arrivals of the *Peerless*, Major, port not mentioned 22nd Oct., *Sir Hugh Rose*, Swanston, from Singapore 27th Oct., and *Dirigo*, Burkmeister, from Singapore 31st Oct.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Hoskins, 2nd Captain, A. R., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Major, Lieutenant F. W., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Clark, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Chaidecott, Lieutenant M. A., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Carter, Staff Assistant Surgeon N., Medical Staff, to join, from England.
Humphries, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Worthy, Lieut H., 103rd Regt. N. I., Medical Examination, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Macartney, Lieutenant M., Royal Engineer, to join, to Satara.
Hoskins 2nd Captain A. R., Royal Artillery, to join to Kirkee.
Major, Lieutenant F. W., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Clark, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Chaidecott, Lieutenant M. A., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Carter, Staff Assistant Surgeon N., Medical Staff, to join, to Kirkee.
Greenway, Captain J., 50th M. N. I. attached to 1st M. N. I., to Ahmednugger.
Newport, Lieutenant C. E., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
Turner, Lieutenant G. G. D., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Rajkote.
Manners, Captain R. A., 1st R. Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Gore, Lieutenant W. H., 33rd Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Bevan, Ensign H., 95th Regt., on duty, to Khanwalla.
Lechmere, Lieutenant J. W., 25th Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Hunt, Lieutenant C. S., 108th Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Beddingfield, Lieutenant F., 108th Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Pfotlicot, Staff Assistant Surgeon, M., Staff, in Medical Charge of the Troops, to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 4TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, has permission to send Private Peter Cooney, of the 4th King's Own Regiment, to the General Depot Khandalla.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Medical Officer, arrived per ship *Queen of the North*, is directed to accompany and afford medical aid to the Troops proceeding to Khandalla.

The Committee of which Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will take the Annual Review and Inspection of the 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.), in the following order:—

On Monday the 17th instant at ½ to 6 A.M.—Inspection in complete marching order and sword exercise, afterwards Inspection of Hospital. At ½ before 5 P.M. parade for Guard Mounting, and Garrison Duties and bayonet exercise.

On Tuesday the 8th instant at ½ to 6 A.M. Parade for picket and outpost duties advance and rear Guards, and flanking parties in complete marching order, at 11 A.M. Inspection of the Regimental Books and School in the Mess-room.

On Wednesday the 9th instant at ½ to 6 A.M.—Parade for escalading, Light Infantry, Company drill and manœuvres under Officer junior to Commanding Officer, and ball practice for men to be taken from each Company who are not to be required to attend the escalading &c., &c.

On Friday the 11th ins ant at ½ before 6 A.M.—Perade in review order with blank ammunition.

The Committee of which Captain Jacob 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1863.

No. 595 of 1863.—The four senior Wheelers of each Field Battery Brigade are allowed the rank and clothing of Serjeant, but without increase of pay. This applies equally to the four senior collar-makers of each field Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd Dec. 1863.

Captain H. Y. Beale 12th Regiment N. I. is confirmed as a Brigade Major on the establishment from the 29th ultimo, vice Captain S. M. Baumgartner who vacates on proceeding to England on Furlough.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 4th Dec. 1863.

Mr. D. White 1st Officer of the *Berenice* is appointed to the command of the *Hugh Rose*, and is directed to engage a crew and prepare that vessel for sea as early as possible.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th November, at Seesa, Guzerat, the wife of Doctor Barnett, H. M.'s Eleventh Regiment Bombay N. I., of a son.

At Serampore, on the 23rd Nov., at "Percy Lodge," Mrs. F. Weston Jones, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Nov., at No. 3, Rawdon-Street, the wife of William J. Curtays, Esq., of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th November, the wife of Thomas Newton, Esq., of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 18th November, the wife of Burgeon Major Howard, 1-20th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Nov., at the Free Scotch Church, by the Revd. J. Pourie, Alexander Mackenzie Esq. B. A., B. C. S., eldest son of the Revd. Dr. Mackenzie, of Birmingham, to Georgina Louisa Hannly, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Bremner 41st Regiment, Madras Army.

At Trinity Church, Allahabad, on the 25th instant, by the Revd. Julian Robinson, M. A., Major G. W. Fraser, Bengal staff Corps, Commandant 30th (the Allygurh) Regiment N. I., to Lilly, only daughter of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. —No Cards.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ,, ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ,, ,,	1 0 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ,, ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ..... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Units.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 2.44.	6 20	5 21	5 54	6 27	
Sun.	6	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 21	5 21	7 1	7 32	
Mon.	7	Venus sets at 2.28.	6 21	5 21	8 4	8 33	
Tues	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 22	5 22	9 3	9 10	
Wed	9	Mercury rises 6h.36m	6 23	5 22	9 30	9 53	
Thur	10	Gromes Shooting ends	6 24	5 22	10 15	10 40	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 6m	6 24	5 22	11 5	11 26	

3rd December, Time—7h. 59m. 18s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 5th.—Mozart died, 1792.
Sunday 6th.—Battle of Bangalore, 1791.—Insurrection in Canada, 1837.
Monday 7th.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815.—Battle of Rangoon, 1824.
Tuesday 8th.—Milton born, 1608.—Earthquake at Bombay, 1854.
Wednesday 9th.—Second Battle of Nagpore, 1817.—The exking of Delhi and family landed prisoners at Rangoon, 1858.
Thursday 10th.—Luther burnt, 1520.—Great Commercial panic, 1825.—Capture of Bushire, 1856.
Friday 11th.—Plymouth burnt by the French, 1337.—Charles X. killed, 1718.—Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrived with a fleet in the Ganges, 1756.

List of undelivered Messages on the 3rd Dec. 1863.

From Banglore to E. Lacey, Adelphy Hotel, Indore to Benderaun Bachund, Hydrabad Deccin to Punnall, Umritsar to Gnneshdass Fakeerchund, Delhi to Ramlall Seetaram, Kurrachee to Kasreebhoy Katsee, Delhi to Shadee Ram Shunker Doss, jewellers, Mangalore to Nuabeen Callifa, Kurrachee to Bugwanjee Hadeerjee, within Fort, Madras to Limiee Saib Ahmedabad to Bhavsar Manchund, at out Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

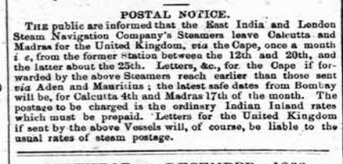
Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 19	KURRACHEE	Nov. 25
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 25
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 26	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 6	MADRAS	Nov. 27
BANGALORE	Nov. 27	MALTA	Nov. 10
CALCUTTA	Nov. 26	MEERUT	Nov. 26
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 28
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 21
COCHIN	Nov. 21	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Nov. 28	RANGOON	Nov. 1
FRANCE	Nov. 8	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Oct. 31	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

IN continuation of our remarks on the climates of the various outstations in the Bombay Presidency founded on the reports transmitted to the Sanitary Commissioners we come now to—Mhow, the climate of which is generally described as being good, dry and cool. In some parts of the camp there are fine old trees, but none have been planted lately. Except in gardens, there is no irrigation, the atmosphere is seldom loaded with dust, the health of the troops is affected by the change of the season. The monsoon months, and more particularly towards the end of it, when fevers and bowel complaints prevail are the most unhealthy. The end of the cold season and the beginning of the hot, are the most healthy.

The climate of Malligaum is described as generally dry. In May and June it is very hot, but the mornings are agreeable up to 10 A.M. The cold weather is pleasant with very few fogs. Dust storms are rare, and the air is pure and unmixed with dust. The most healthy months are during the hot season, from March to the middle of June; and October is the most unhealthy month. Fevers and Rheumatism are the prevailing diseases.

Dhoolia, the other station in Candeish, is reported to be hot and muggy. The climate is not influenced by irrigation and there are few dust storms. For native troops, the climate is said to be beneficial. From March to the middle of June is the most healthy period. October and November the most unhealthy. Fevers with liver and spleen complications prevail during the latter months. The Malligaum district is far more healthy than Dhoolia, it is 300 feet more elevated in respect to situation and the climate better suited to the European constitution.

Kolapore in the South Mahratta country is considered by some to be the healthiest station in the Bombay Presidency. The climate generally is a very temperate one; there is no severe cold during any season. In the hot season March, April and May there is more moisture, the prevailing winds being South West which blow, as a hot wind in the day, and become cool and refreshing breezes after sunset. During the rains the climate is agreeable, though damp, and is cool from strong southwesterly breezes which blow uninterruptedly. The climate is not influenced by tree-planting, canal, or other irrigation, nor is the atmosphere rendered impure by dust, excepting very temporarily. The months of September, October, and November, may be stated as those in which disease is most prevalent, with the exception of periodical epidemics of cholera and small pox. The prevailing diseases are intermittent and remittent fevers.

Sattara is considered to have a good climate for three months in the year. The air is hot and dry, but not very exhausting. In the rains it is fresh, not damp or chilly, and the temperature very equable. The cold in the winter months is not invigorating. From June to December comprising the rains and the beginning of the cold weather, is the unhealthy season for natives, when fevers, bowel complaints and rheumatism prevail; October with the hot months of March, April and May are unhealthy for Europeans, when they suffer from fever principally of a mild type.

The climate of Dharwar in the Southern Mahratta Country is reported to be very good. From November to February, it is dry and cool. There is a good deal of moisture in the air in March, April, and May up to June, when the rains commence. From February to June the climate is hot in the day-time but generally cool at night. The climate is never very cold but occasionally foggy in the hot weather in the mornings; the temperature also is pretty equable. The effects of tree planting in the station are beneficial. There is no irrigation in camp nor any impurity of air.

At Rutnagherry the heat of the hotter months is moderated by fresh northerly sea breezes. The climate is damp during the monsoon and dry in the forenoon during the prevalence of the land winds from November to February; the climate is described as warm, moist and relaxing, with an annual range of about 20°, and diurnal not exceeding 12. It is not affected by the planting nor irrigation, nor by dust and other admixtures affecting the atmosphere. Protracted residence here it is said, would induce enervation, and render Europeans liable to sickness on transfer to other parts, where the climate is more variable. Europeans are not more affected in one month than in another; but natives suffer from fever and rheumatism in the cold season.

There is an uniform story from every station as to the poverty of the means provided by Government for conducting meterological observations. Nothing better for this purpose is mentioned at almost any of them than a common Thermometer and Rain guge.

THE thanks of the community are due to Mr. Walter Cassels for his appeal to the Chamber of Commerce to take some action in the present extraordinary state of the money market in India, and particularly in Bombay. At all events it is pleasant to see that we have citizens amongst us disposed to discuss public questions, with no call beyond that of their own sense of duty and of public spirit, when they happen to have any, to enter on the discussion. We cannot say, however, that we think so highly of Mr. Cassels' proposals as of his good intentions. He seems much imbued with the popular wish,—a wish which always does become popular in times of trouble,—that "something ought to be done," when, it may be, no one can give a good reason for doing any particular thing, and, in point of f

generally clean, although the discomfort occasioned by a deficient water supply is considerable.

No complaints were made by any of the prisoners, with the exception of Mrs. Elizabeth Fenner whose case has already been brought to the notice of your Lordship

GEORGE FOGGO, Foreman.

His Lordship said that with regard to Mrs. Penner a correspondence had taken place between this Court and the Government, and the matter was under consideration. He thanked the Grand Jury in the name of the community, and complimented them upon their expedition in getting through the business before them. The labours of the Grand Jury having terminated they were then discharged.

AFTERNOON JURY.

I. F. SPENCER,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. S. G. Trenn, H Dwyer, C. S. Craig, T. Crawford A. Bullen, T. Carpenter, W. Kinchella, F. D'Silva Hormusjee Sorabjee, Moroba Cassinath, and Abdool C. Sheik Ally.

THEFT.—Nizam Jumal and Ismail Mahomed, No. 24 of the Calender were indicted for theft of Bank notes to the value of Rs. 2730.

Beychard Dewjee, General Merchant; said.—I know the first prisoner and I recollect 2nd November last. I had 2 notes for Rs. 1000 one for 500, one for 100, five for 20 and five for Rs. 10, the whole amounting to Rs. 2730 I had them in my pocket; this was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I hired a bullock ghary, got in and sat down, and after sitting down I put my hand in my pocket and missed the whole of the property. I reported the loss to the police. I saw the first prisoner, he was by my side when I got into the Ghary. The following day I saw at the police Office two notes for Rs. 1000; I recognized the notes by marks upon them. one was torn near the No. the other was a clean note. The next day I saw one note for Rs. 500. I recognised that by the mark of ink spots upon it, the next day I saw one Note for Rs. 100, I know it by Guzzeratte writing on the back, the whole is my own property.

Tyeb Ismail, said.—I know the prisoners. I was sitting in my shop when they came to call me. This was on the 3rd of last month. I recollect being examined before the Magistrate. What I said there was true. This note which I now see was given to me by Nizam to bury in the ground at Bandora; it was wrapped in a price of cloth, the prisoners sat down to gamble. Ismail Nizam lost 25 Rs. about 5o'clock and he last was present when Nizam gave me the note. 450 Rs. to one Sorabjee; he gave Sorabjee a note for Rs. 500, Sorabjee gave him Rs. 50. I saw another note given to a Khojia for Rs. 100; his name is Ismam Bhie, who went to get change for the note Ismail Mahomed was there at the time. I went the same night to Bombay and reported the circumstance to Mr. Forjett, and returned to Bandora and gave up the buried note to the Police, I did not know it was a note for a Rs 1000 until the havildar told me I thought it was for 10 Rs as Nizam told me it was for that sum. Informed Mr. Forjett because when I saw a note for Rs 500 in their possession I thought there had been a robbery. I have been in jail, I dont recollect how many times, it might be two or three. I did not take the note to Mr Forjett when I went to Bombay; I made a mistake I did not report the affair to the Fouzdar because I was not acquainted with him; the fouzdar did not question me when I reached Bandora; he came afterwards and I was apprehended because I was in the prisoner's company. I went to Mr. Forjett the next morning, we were apprehended by the Fouzdar on suspicion of having stolen these notes. Nothing was found upon us and we were not detained

Sorabjee Cowasjee said he lived at Bandora and recollected 3th November last; saw the prisoners and two others one was the last witness, the other I do not know, they came in buggys; the note for Rs 500 was given to me by the last witness in presence of the others; he said he wanted change. I had Rs 2o0 with me which I gave him, this was near where they were gambling, (witness fined Rs 5 for saying differently from what he had said before the Magistrate). I went to the Dhurmausalla and told the prisoners I cannot get Rs. 3o0, take back your note and give me the Rs 2o0; they said the lost them in gambling; the next day I gave the note to the Havildar I know nothing about any other note.

By a Juror, I do not know the prisoners. I did not suspect them of having stolen the notes

Ismael Jetha.—I keep a shop at Bandora know the prisoners, saw them come out of a gambling place. Sorabjee was with them Sorabjee said this man, pointing to Nizam has lost Rs 24 at gambling; this was about half past five, a note for Rs 100 was handed to me by the first prisoner for change. I went to Framjee who deducted one rupee and gave Rs. 99, the next day the note was delivered to the havildar.

Urjoon Narrayen, bricklayer residing at Bandora saw the second prisoner one day last month [illegible] Note to 5 Marwarree and got change—when the Police came and took them to the Marwaree and procured the Note. I know the prisoner, his name is Ismail.

Mahomed Abdoola, said I am a buggy driver remember the 2nd of last month and meeting the prisoner Nizam about 5 o'clock; he said, "where are you going." I said on a business on which I expect to get Rs. 15"; he said "shall I give you that sum" as he gave me a note for Rs. 10. The Havildar came to me and I gave him the note. The Havildar told me the note was for Rs. 1000. I did not look at it when I received it, I folded it up and put it in my pocket.

Wittoo Ramjee, police havildar, said.—I do duty in the detections branch. In November last in consequence of a report made by prosecutor I apprehended the prisoners on a charge of having stolen notes. I after went to Bandora and recovered a note, I apprehended the prisoners on the information of Tyeb; the amount of the note I recovered at Bandora was Rs. 1000, I produced it from Tyeb; it was buried in the ground in an oart I saw it taken up by Tyeb and another man, this was given to me in Bombay by another man, it was also for Rs.1000, I marked them.

Jakoo Babajee, police havildar, said.—In November last, I received information from the Witness Tyeb, through which I went to Bandora and then saw a note for Rs. 1000 dug up by Tyeb; next day I went to Bandora. and received a note for Rs. 500 from Sorabjee and received one from Ismail for Rs. 100 and a Note for Rs. 20 from Narrayen.

The first prisoner said in defence that the notes for Rs. 100 were found upon Tyeb and Abdoollah, they were in custody and the Havildar instigated them to lay the robbery to my charge the second prisoner said he knew nothing of the robbery—he was walking when he met the Havildar with Nizam in custody, the Havildar said "come I want you," and I was stripped in the streets to my longootee and searched, and in the morning I was placed at the bar with the other three and accused of theft, if I had stolen the money something would have been found upon me.

His Lordship having summed up at some length, remarking upon the characters and discrepancies in the evidence given by Tyeb, and Abdoola, both convicted theives.

The Jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty for both prisoners.

The Court case at 6 P. M.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

We regret to state that letters received yesterday from the north-west frontier mention that General Chamberlain had been wounded in an obstinate affair with the enemy, and had been obliged, in consequence, to make over the active duties of the command of the force to Colonel Wilde. These letters also mention the death of Lieutenant Battye, who was wounded in a former affair. It is said that the political authorities took a cheerful view of the state of affairs on the border; and the arrival of Major James, the Commissioner, just returned from furlough to England, is announced.—*Englishman, Nov.* 26.

We have more news from Sir Neville Chamberlain's force on the frontier, which was again engaged with the enemy on the 20th instant.

We regret to hear that Captain Aldridge, 71st, was killed whilst improving the abattis in part of the right advanced picket. Lieutenant Stockley was severely wounded in both arms. Our intelligence is scanty, but we learn from it that the action occurred thus—the crag picket which was taken by the enemy was retaken by the 71st, Sir N. Chamberlain leading them in person. It was easily recovered and the enemy suffered very severely, and have since shown signs of discouragement.

General Chamberlain was slightly wounded in the wrist, but retains the Command, Colonel Wilde, aiding him in the transaction of current duties.

Colonel Hope was wounded when the picket was retaken, and it is reported (but needs confirmation) that Colonels Taylor and Wilde were also wounded.

The crag picket is now very strongly held.

The new position is a great improvement on the old, and the troops are less harrassed than formerly.

All the sick and wounded have been sent to Permouli, about five miles in the rear of Umbeylah which the force is holding. The communications with which are clear and unthreatened.

Major James, the Commissioner, is engaged in opening negotiations with the Bonairwals, who are only restrained by the influence of the Akhoond of Swat from coming to terms.

The force is in excellent heart, notwithstanding the defensive attitude which it has maintained, pending the arrival of reinforcements which must now be close at hand.

The Peshawur valley and border continue unmoved.

We have to deplore a very large amount of casualities in the several petty engagements that have occured, which we believe to be altogether 15 Officers and 175 men *killed*, and 11 Officers and 324 men *wounded*. Total casualities in all ranks 525.—*Lahore Chronicle Nov*, 25.

We have news up to the 21st from the frontier. The bodies of the four officers killed on the 18th, were recovered the following day, much multilated and disfigured. On the 21st Lieutenant Aldridge, and two privates of H. M.'s 71st, were killed.

Most of the wounded of the 18th, above a hundred, feil, we regret to record, into the hands of the enemy. There was more fighting on the 21st, particulars of which have not reached us.

The aspect affairs in the frontier have assumed has quite upset all previous calculations. We repeat that this despising of an enemy, having his stronghold on almost inaccessible mountains, is a grave error. It has already cost us much more than was anticipated; but to that large cost we have to add the marching and countermarching of troops rendered necessary by the first blunder In the cause of mercy we again urge that a *sufficient* force, properly equipped, should at once join Sir Neville Chamberlain, to admit, not only of his assuming an imposing appearance, but of striking a blow with a force that will make it resound from peak to peak of that bleak region, and instil terror into the minds of an otherwise contemptible foe, urged on under the influence of fanaticism, to resist what appears to them an unwarrantable aggression by a cursed and doomed race. Fear alone can counteract the preachings of instigators bent on a crescentade. The moral effect on which we always so much rely, and on which ere ever place so much undue stress, is as nothing with a foe holding his position on those barren hills. What do they know of the power of the British Govrnment, more than they learn from the very men who are urging them on to destruction. Let them *see* it, and we have them on our side. Our Lahore correspondent says the Chief of Swat has made known to his followers that *he* caused the death of the Viceroy. His followers of course implicitly believe the assertion; let their mind be disabused. Even in the bazars at Lahore they freely talk of the Viceroy having died of fright. In private life we constantly speak of sparing the rod and spoiling the child. Let the same principle be applied to our dealings with these mountain barbarians. It is mercy alone that prompts us to urge a severe punishment and example.

Sir Neville Chamberlain's wound is not of a nature to require his resigning his command. The bullet only broke one of the small bones of his arm; the wound is doing well.

Since the above was in type we have three letters from the frontier dated 22nd and 23rd.—*Delhi Gazette Nov.* 28.

PESHAWUR, *23rd November.*—"Letters from the seat of war on the Umbeyla Pass are looked upon here in Peshawur as more precious than rupees I have had the luck to read several, and as all subscribers to the *Delhi* may not have had equal good fortune, I venture to send you some extracts from those I have received, and also a short account of the fight of the 18th Nov. Friends and relations of officers engaged must pass an anxious time of it just now, for attacks upon our position are frequent, and victory, is not purchased for nothing. I will therefore first give the list of officers killed and wounded up to the latest accounts:—

KILLED.

October 21st—Lieutenant Gillies, R. A.

October 26th—Lieut. Clifford, Adjutant 1st Punjab Cavalry, Volunteer; Lieut. Richmond, D. D. 20th Punjab Native Infantry.

November 6th.—Major Harding, Bombay Staff, Lieut. Murray, 71st Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. Dougal, 79th Cameron Highlanders, Volunteers.

November 13.—Lieut. Davidson, 2nd in Command, 1st Punjab Infantry.

November 18th.—Captain Smith, 71st Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. Jones, 79th Cameron Highlanders, Volunteer, 71st Light Infantry; Lieut. Chapman, 101st Bengal Fusiliers; Lieut. Mosely, 4th Light Infantry, 1st Punjab Infantry.

November 19th—Captain Aldridge, 71st Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

October 21st.—Lieut. Brown, Royal Engineers, slightly.

October 26th.—Lieut. Drake, 32nd Muzbees, severely; Lieut. Barrow, Survey, severely.

October 30th.—Major Keyes, 1st Punjab Infantry, severely, lost two fingers.

November 6th.—Lieut. Battye, Guides, dangerously, doing well on 18th; Lieut. Oliphant, severely, doing well.

November 13th.—Lieut. Pitcher, 1st Punjab Guides, contusion.

November 18th.—Lieut. Inglis, 14th Native Infantry, dangerously, good accounts of 20th; Major Ross, slightly.

On the night of the 17th, Sir Neville determined to change the position of the camp from the left hill and the centre of the Pass, to the right hill only. The movement was executed in the most masterly manner, and was unknown to the enemy until the following morning. The hill men seem at first to have imagined that our force had retreated and swarmed up the hill in thousands, but he had ordered that until he gave the signal no gun should be fired. At 10 A.M., the enemy had collected well within range, and accordingly every gun and musket in camp opened on them. Nothing daunted, the enemy attacked our extreme left picket in great force. The picket was gallantly defended by Lieuts. Mosely and Newington with 120 men of their Regiment the 4th Native Infantry. Being hard pressed, a reinforcement was urgently requested. A company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under Captain Smith with Lieut. Jones of the 79th Cameron Highlanders attached, and a half company of the 101st were ordered to the assistence of the gallent Sikhs, but did not arrive until the enemy had gained possession of half of their breastwork, the struggle is described by an eye-witness as desperate. It ended in the retreat of our handful of men, leaving Captain Smith, Lieut. Jones and Lieut. Mosely on the ground and with a loss to the Ferozepore Regiment of twenty six killed and fifty-one wounded; Lieut Chapman is said to have been killed in trying to bring in Captain Smith, Major Ross, 14th Native Infantry, received a bayonet wound in the face, and Capt. Armstrong, 14th Native Infantry, was severely hit by a stone luckily on his cork leg. Lieut. Inglis, 14th N. I., was also dangerously wounded, but I am glad to say later account say that he is doing well. The European loss is as yet unknown in Peshawur. We hear that there are not less than twenty thousand hill men fighting against us. Very long odds when one consider that they are as plucky as they are numerous. We hear of one severe fight on the 20th, two officers killed, and General Chamberlain slightly wounded, and Col. Hope also hit. Full particulars will I hope come in to-morrow."

PESHAWUR, *23rd November.*—"The business that was to have been settled in three weeks has turned out a more difficult affair than we expected, and our loss up to the last accounts (of the 21st) especially among the officers has been unusually large. Killed Gillies of the Mountain Train, Richmond, 20th, N. I.; Clifford, Adjt., 1st P. Cavy.; Murray, 71st; Dougal, 79th; Jones, 79th; Davidson, 1st P. I.; Moseley, 14th N. I.; Smith, 71st; Chapman, 101st; Stockley, 101st; Pile 101st; Aldridge, 71st; Sanderson, 101st; Harding, P. I. Wounded; Drake, 32nd; Battye, Guides; Keyes, 1st P. I.; Pitcher, P. I.; Brown, Engineers; Inglis, 14th N. I.; Anderson, 4th P. Cavy.; Sir N. Chamberlain; Col. Hope, 71st; Campbell, 5th P. I. (Goorkhas). A long list. Battye misreported dead, but is, I am happy to say alive, though severely hurt, the same remark is applicable to that gallant young fellow Inglis of the 14th. Poor Davidson of the 1st P. I. is a great loosa to the Punjab Force. He died like a gallant soldier with his back to the camp, and is much regretted. Young Moseley too of the 14th was killed at his post, cutting down three of the enemy before he fell. The 14th and 20th, indeed I may say all the native troops, have behaved right well. The retaking of poor Davidson's picket by the 101st and 14th N. I., is said to have been a most brilliant affair. The General has now changed his ground, occupying only one hill, his position is considered almost impregnable. Re-inforcements are pushing up, but the business will not be settled I fear before the spring, as the enemy are in great force. Sahadut Khan of Lulpoor is sending, or, has sent them help, so Sir Neville's work is cut out for him, but the right man is in the right place this time, in spite of some discontent in camp. There are rumours in of a fight on Saturday, but no particulars received, and as the dak takes two days, we must wait patiently. Chamberlain is, I am happy to say, only slightly hurt, a shot in the fleshy part of his right arm. Peshawur is feverish or rather the European troops in it are so. What about the camp at Lahore? Of the Viceroy I can tell you nothing, but fear the worst."—STAR.—*Id.*

HEIGHTS ABOVE THE UMBEYLA PASS.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"Matters up here are now of the gravest import, serious events are now so common fights numerous, one gets almost confused in trying to recollect any one in particular; nothing but the thought of your anxiety for me amid these dangers prompts me to correspondence for which I am compelled to snatch time from the few hours alotted me to sleep. You will recollect that it was resolved to abandon the foul pass below, and encamp on the heights bounding it on the right, holding the one position only instead of the pass and the heights on either side; and accordingly the dear old Eagle's eyrie on the slopes of the Goroo mountain was abandoned, and so was the pass and stockades where Artilleymen, infantry and staff were wont to watch the sharpshooting Buneyrwalls take aim from their great rocky lair on the left of the pass below the stockades and where many a well aimed bullet did its deadly work among us. Aided then by the zigzag path made by us we got up on the heights bounding the gorge, and then looked down on our place of encampment. where we had remained fighting since the 21st of October. You ought to gain some idea of our new position, it is a large irregular flat, I may say undulating spot, a mile in breadth and of greater length, it is dotted here and there with hillocks on which we have built stone fortifications (Sungas) in these are our pickets, chiefest of all of them are of course those most advanced, and consequently most liable to attack. It will be fresh in your memory how that held by the 1st P. I. commanded by Major Keyes was assailed and captured, and you won't forget how gallantly Keyes and Butler of the 101st retook it at breaking day—retook it at the bayonets; a place twice more difficult to climb than most of the breaches which have crossed your fond husband's line of vision: from a spot near this little rude stronghold the camp lights in Eusofzai can be distinguished; another important picket of which I shall have more to relate, is the Craig picket where one of the last fights I detailed to you occurred. Between these advanced posts shots are always on the wing, formerly Butler with his new rifle shell flitted from picket, leading a company of picked marksmen, but from these he is new detached; the entire infantry force is employed filling these various sungas, and so many men and officers have been lost and wounded that the duty is now exceedingly severe, besides which there is much sickness among the natives. But to return to the morning we moved on the hill from the gorge; we had scarcely quitted it before the enemy rode in, headed by their chief who was mounted: his advance was greeted by artillery fire, and whether he was hit or missed it is certain his horse faltered and fell, but the chieftain was seen to advance again, and shortly directed an attack to be made on our lowest detached picket, not far above the abandoned stockades, this picket was chiefly garrisoned by a party of the Regiment of Ferozepore under command of Lieutenant Mosely who behaved with his usual devotion, after firing every round of ammunition at his assailants he with the men remaining leapt over the rampart and charged the enemy, but being out numbered was killed and cut to pieces, with many men, and some six or eight of the 4th Goorkhas who were in his sungas. Major Ross and Lieutenant Inglis supported by a company of H. M.'s 71st under command of Captain Smith, went to reinforce Moseley, but the party having insufficient force was driven back, Smith and Lieutenant Jones, 79th were killed, Major Ross slightly wounded, Inglish dangerously wounded by a *bayonet*, and Lieutenant Chapman, who nobly endeavoured to bring away Captain Smith's body, was shot in the shoulder, and speaking a few words to Major Ross, died ere their purport could be gathered; who died good fortune, I write his last wishes; know if he had earned that much prized decoration? It would be a grateful tribute to his memory to say it was nobly won. None of our killed or wounded could be brought away, nor have they since been recovered; this is perhaps one of the worst features in this peculiar warfare on mountain crests and sides with a hidden enemy, where surprises must occasionally occur, and where small bodies of men are stealthily approached and cut off, they are necessarily attended with these rather startling incidents in British war annals. Next morning (19th) at day break a party went out to recover our slain, but went unsuccessfully; unfortunately for us the body is great gain to our opponents, because supplying them arms, ammunition and cloths. Next day a well aimed shot killed Lieutenant Aldridge of H. M.'s 71st Highlanders, two men were also killed in his picket. Lieutenant Stockley, 101st, was also wounded through both arms. On the 20th, the day of prayer and fight for the Buneyrwall, a grand attack was made on the camp concentrating on this of contested Craig picket which was held by Brevet Major Delafosse, Captain Goad, Lieutenant Sanderson and Dr. Pile, with two companies of H. M.'s 101st, the usual outnumbering terrible matchlock fire, and devilish yells from the enemy somewhat startled the propriety of one officer and a Company of the 1st, but Delafosse, nobly to the front to the thick coming dangers in the mutiny, bravely held on with his company, and the subaltern of the other (Sanderson) and Dr. Pile, until at length further resistance was hopeless. Pile and Sanderson lay dead together with twenty six of his company of fifty men. H. M.'s 71st, the 5th Goorkhas, Sir Neville Chamberlain, his Staff, Major Keyes, and all kinds of outsiders and soldiers advanced to recapture the Craig picket now held by the enemy, a terrible cross fire greeted the advancing body from the Lalloo picket, one of our own construction, but which was subsequently abandoned as too distant; the result was our loss which was again heavy, there were in the whole affair about seventy European casualties. Foremost amongst these was General Chamberlain, ever in the front, always wounded—shot through the wrist, the ball passing completely through it. Colonel Hope, 71st, shot through thigh; Colonel Wylde, Guides,—slight contusion; Colonel Vaughan, ditto; Lieutenant Anderson, shot through arm; Colonel Taylor, R. E., very slightly; Major Campbell, 5th Goorkhas, lost little finger.

The advance was materially assisted by splendid shell practice from Sadt's guns, the missiles dropping completely into the Craig picket which was speedily retaken, but not eight men found killed inside, the Buneyrwall, though splendid in a charge, bolt on being charged again. On this occasion they retired waving numerous standards up the opposite hill side, and it is feared no very great number bit the dust; as usual, it is difficult to say who were first in the picket, but Europeans are not far behind. Our soldiers were greeted with huge rocks and stones hurled on their; heads while climbing up to the stone breastwork and these things produce ugly bruises, one officer af H. M.'s 101st went to camp quite incapacitated from repeated blows thus inflicted.

Though we get thus unceasingly attacked we are all jolly and can take lots more, I will send you more particulars shortly. Tremendous reinforcements are coming from the whole Punjab, the 79th Highlanders and 7th Fusiliers, with artillery are daily expected. We have a regular standing camp up here now."—*Id.*

Now that the epidemic is raging so fearfully in the Hooghly and Nuddea districts, the rivers has considerably more than its usual number of dead Hindoos—floating up and down in every stage of decomposition, as repulsive to the eye as they are noxious to health. This state of things suggests the necessity for action on the part of the local Government. A very small tax levied in each district would provide ample funds to enable the Magistrate to make arrangements for the burial of the dead in cases where the relatives of the deceased are too poor to afford him the luxury of an unlimited supply of ghee and firewood. The water we drink is none of the purest at any time, but we certainly think that measures should be taken to keep it as pure as possible under the circumstances. To this end, the practice of flinging into the river every dead animal and every indigent Hindoo must be discontinued; and seeing that the British Indian Association has already urged the measure we now recommend, no tender consideration need be felt for the "feelings" of the poor Bangalee, who would himself in this instance thankfully accept the alternative of being decently buried, to that of floating up and down the Hooghly till the very birds of prey turn with loathing from the odious banquet.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA.—Mr. W. Roberts has returned from leave, and assumed charge of his duties in the Sudder Court. Mr. J. H. Batten has resumed charge of the Commissionership, and gone into camp at Buttesur. He thence proceeds to the borders of Rohilcund to receive the Lieutenant Governor on his entering the Agra Division.

Mr. Batten appears to lead a very changeable official life.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 28.

A TELEGRAPH wire is now being laid down to connect the Military Cantonment of Meean Meer with the Civil station of Lahore.

A wire is much wanted to bring Ferozepore, which contains the largest arsenal in the Punjab, into communication with the seat of Government.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 25.

We learn from Messrs. J. L. Dunolly & Co. of Kurrachee, that the favourable advices received by last mail have caused a rally in the price of Cotton in that market, and quotations are higher than last month, and show every indication of a still further advance. During the greater portion of the month, they say, our market was bare of supplies, and most of the transactions, which have come to our notice have been for forward delivery and "Time bargains." Recent arrivals from the interior have not affected the market, and holders show no inclination to meet the views of purchasers. "But few shipments are reported for Bombay and none for England, almost all the business which has been done being confined to native speculators. No really good Cotton is to be had, and exorbitant prices are asked for most inferior and mixed samples.

We see Umritsur and Ferozepore Cotton quoted at Rs. 44, per maund of 84lbs.; Mooltan, old, 51, new, 55.

From Bombay we learn that the news brought by the English mail has caused an amount of speculation in this staple for future delivery which is scarcely credible, and for stocks on the spot the advance within the last few days amount to very nearly Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per candy. Dholleras for delivery in April and May is quoted at Rs. 730 to Rs. 740 per candy, and ultimately the price in the "Time bargain market" had reached the fabulous one of Rs. 850 per candy. We call it fabulous; we did so last year when the price was one-half what it now is, but the summit has still to be reached, we are told. We fear our native friends, intoxicated with the good fortune which has hitherto attended them, will only see that they should negotiate with discretion now-a-days.

Saw-ginned Dharwar Cotton has reached 730 Rs per candy of 560 lbs., which is nearly equal to Rs. 110 per maund of 84lbs.

The value of Cotton at Umritsar as we mentioned last week is Rs. 34 per maund.—*Id.*

OUDH.

WE have to record the death, yesterday, of Nawab Jaffir Ally Khan, a Wusseequdar on a stipend of Rs. 1,300 per mensem.—*Gazette, Nov*, 26.

ON DIT that Colonel Norman, C. B., Military Secretary to Government, and Honorary A. D. C to Her Majesty is about to lead to the altar, the relict of the late Captain Temple.—*Id.*

COLONEL BARROW will, we learn, proceed early in January to Calcutta, to attend the Great Exhibition at Allipore; and will be accompanied by some five and twenty of the Tuloodars of the Province, who have expressed a desire to witness the Exhibition.—*Id.*

DAVIS, the ex-soldier, Jack Sheppard, of Lucknow, and long the terror of the City, in company with four soldiers of H. M.'s 48th Regiment, attended a Pigeon match and sumptuous collation at the residence of a brother of the ex-King of Oudh, on Wednesday last.—After having been entertained and regaled to their heart's content, they proceeded to the Residency themselves by "getting up a breeze," as the principal hero terms their escapade, in which they grievously wounded twenty natives, who are now in hospital; one with severe scalp wounds that are pronounced to be serious. The City Police, with the aid of a file of soldiers from the Mucher Bhawun Fort, captured the desperados. Davis is in the Civil, and the soldiers are prisoners in the Military lock-up. We sincerely trust, that the authorities will so deal, on the present occasion, with this old and desperate offender Davis, as to relieve the inhabitants of the city from his acts of lawless turbulanism. Since writing the above, we have heard that Davis has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200; or, in default, to imprisonment for two months.—*Id.*

THE Calcutta Stock Exchange will as we are informed, become a reality on the 1st of December. Rooms have been engaged for the purpose at No. 11 in the Strand, and sixteen of the leading Share Brokers have already given in their adhesion. The public at large will be admitted to the Reading Room on payment of a small monthly subscription, and will thus have an opportunity of comparing notes as to the value of scrip. A Committee will, of course, be formed, and it will be to the manifest advantage both of the Brokers and their constituents that its decisions should be regarded as final in all questions relating to what may be called the policy of the Stock Exchange.—*Bukkaru, Nov* 26.

POONA.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the goods train which left Poona for Sholapoor on Monday last, and five of the Waggons containing goods, such as piece cloths dhall, cotton, wicks, &c., of the value of about twelve thousand rupees were destroyed. The damaged goods were brought back to Poona, and we understand the railway authorities of the Poona terminus offered them for sale, the whole in a lot, and if we are not misinformed the amount offered was within two hundred rupees, but afterwards it was resolved that Mr. Faulconer the auctioner should be sent for to put up the goods for sale. The damaged goods were accordingly sold yesterday and the amount realized was above one thousand rupees. Had Mr. Faulconer, within sight of the auctioneer of our camp, been directed to sell these damaged goods after their being advertised in the local papers, no doubt they would have fetched more money than they did. We beg to draw the attention of Mr. Ayrton to the good effects of advertizing such sales in the newspapers; a measure that will prove advantageous to the G. I. P. R. Company.—*Observer, Dec.* 3.

BENGAL.

A NOTIFICATION in yesterday's *Gazette* states that the Government Treasury at Agra will, on and after the 1st of December, be established at the branch bank opened at that station by the Bank of Bengal, and that all payments made by or to the Secretary of State in Council or the government of the North West Provinces at the former shall in future be made at the branch bank.—*Englishman Nov.* 26.

WE have been requested to inform the members of the Uncovenanted Service who are prepared to petition for a re-consideration of their claims, that it is considered inexpedient for the servants of government to unite in one petition, or to assume even the appearance of organising an opposition to the measures of government. Under these circumstances it is considered best for each man to present a separate memorial, which should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India, but be forwarded in the first instance to the local government, which in the case of Calcutta would be the government of Bengal. A form of petition is being carefully prepared, which may be of some use in assisting each man to draw up his own, or which, if approved, may be signed and despatched at once. This form will be ready in a few days, and printed copies will subsequently be procurable on application, for transmission to the Secretary of State. —*Id.*

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WHAT KILLED THE EARL OF ELGIN?

(*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 25.)

NOT the mephitic air of the Mahratta Ditch, for he had long left Calcutta. Not over-work, for no Governor General worked less. Not sudden disease, or the effects of climate on a weakened constitution, for he left Simla in excellent health, and died in one of the healthiest spots in the world. It is but fair to much calumniated India that it should be shown to the public of Britain, what, humanly speaking, led to the death of the Viceroy.

Lord Elgin isolated himself from every clever man well "up" to, and experienced in Indian life and travel, and selected for his "guides, philosophers, and friends," persons as deficient in knowledge of the most suitable manner and period for marching and the precautions requisite to be observed, as he was himself, such as Thurlow, Baring, Seymour, Blane and other able and honorable men, but at the same time the veriest "griffs" in respect to acquaintance with the country traversed, and the proper mode of doing so, while old Indians and veteran travellers, like Durand, Norman, and Stratchey were banished to Lahore when he started on his wild trip through the mountains. His Lordship had his predecessors, he would now be with us. Had he even been cautions in his mountain journey, no serious evil might have followed, for our worthy Lieutenant Governor at the same age, did as much or more with impunity in the spring, on his trip to Cashmere.

Lord Elgin knew that his heart was affected, and yet he ventured in the winter month of October to mount the elevated region of Kooloo. He was seen by some travellers dining under the Sheenanah—that is, a canvas canopy without sidewalls—at right-fall when water was freezing. He went beyond the programme of his journey and it cost him his life. His original idea was to leave his tent at the head of the Kooloo valley, and ride up the pass on the forty range of which is the water shed of the rivers Beas and Chenab. The pass is 13,000 feet high, and the season when Lord Elgin visited it the snow had set in, but he chose to descend on the other side of the pass of the banks of the Chenab or Chandea, and cross over into Lahoul by the *jhula* or bridge that spans the torrent, here ninety-six feet broad. This bridge is formed of dirch twigs, with a flooring of wicker work of the same material. It swings to and fro, as well as rises and falls as the passenger proceeds from end to end, so that in the first half of the journey is a descent, the latter an ascent, which altogether is a most trying operation to the nerves, and requries a strong hand, a steady head, and an *undiseased* heart, especially as the stream is roaring nearly 100 feet below.

The Punjab Government are at this moment engaged in constructing a proper masonry bridge at this place, which is named Koksur, about 100 mile north-west of the Rotang pass—called by Moorcroft, Ritanka Joth—in longitude 77. 10, latitude 32 20.

In an ill-fated moment the Viceroy chose to venture across the twig bridge, which is a feat for young men to accomplish. When he got to the middle, His Lordship felt exhausted, and the Engineer (Mr. Elwes) made signs of intending to come to his aid, but he was waved off, and the Viceroy accomplished the passage across, alone, but when the rest of the party joined him, he looked like a man who had run ten miles and was thoroughly done-up.

He took courage however, mounted his pony and went some way into Lahoul, and returned by another bridge of a different and less dangerous description, a few miles off. Two days after the adventure we have described, Lord Elgin was taken ill, and doubtless owing to the shock his nervous system and sustained in crossing the bridge, the great fatigue he had during the journey, and the aggravating effect upon the heart of the rarification of the air at the high elevation to which he had mounted, led to the fatal result which we now deplore.

We picked up the facts we have related from sources upon which reliance may be placed.

THE GIANT BALLOON.

(*Times, Oct.* 28.)

THE following letter (No. 2.), written by M. Eugene d'Arnoult to the *Nation*, contains the fullest account that has yet appeared of the adventures of the balloon in Belgium, Holland, and Germany:—

"We passed I know not how much time in contemplating the enchanting scene around us, but at length we all felt the necessity of going downwards to see where we were. Presently the balloon came so near to the earth that we could readily distinguish the tall chimneys of a great many flaming furnaces. 'If we were to fall upon some of them!' said Montgolfier, anxiously. These furnaces told us very clearly that we were in Belgium, and, besides, the Flemish songs that continually reached our ears left no doubt upon the point. Godard, Nadar—all of us called out frequently to the people below, 'Where are we?' but we got no other answer than shouts of laughter. There were two bells in the car, and Yon and myself rang them as hard as we could, while Nadar roared though his speaking trumpet. I had an opportunity of observing that the purity of the air in no degree attenuates the quantity of false notes lodged in the throats of certain persons. Our aerial *charivari* at length provoked a corresponding one on earth, and we could hear dogs barking, ducks quacking, men swearing, and women screaming. All this had a droll effect; but time went on, the wind blew hard, it was dark night, and our balloon drove on with prodigious rapidity, and we were not able to tell exactly where we were. I could not see my compass, and we were not allowed to light a lucifer match under any pretext whatsoever. From the direction in which we had passed over Lille, we judged that we must be going towards the sea; Louis Godard fancied that he could see lighthouses. We descended again to within 150 yards of the earth. Beneath us we saw a flat marshy country of sinister aspect, and indicating plainly the neighbourhood of the coast. Every one listened with all his ears, and many fancied they heard the murmurs of the sea. The further we went on the more desert the country became; there was no light whatever, and it became more and more difficult to guess where we were going. 'I am entirely out of my reckoning,' exclaimed Louis Godard, 'and my opinions is that the only thing we have to do is to descend at once.' What! here in the marshes?' remonstrated all of us; and suppose we are driven into the sea?' The balloon went driving on still. 'We cannot descend here,' said Jules Godard; 'we are over water.' Two or three of us looked over the edge of the car and affirmed that we were not over water, but trees. 'It is water,' Jules Godard persisted. Every one now looked out attentively, and as the ballon descended a little we saw plainly that there was no water, but without being able to say positively whether there were trees or not. At the moment when Jules Godard thought he saw water, Nadar exclaimed, 'I see a railway.' It turned out that what Nadar took for a railway was a canal running towards the Scheldt, which we had passed over a few minutes before. Hurrah for balloons! They are the things to travel in—rivers, mountains, Custom houses—all are passed without let or hindrance. But every medal has its reverse; and if we were delighted at having safely got over the Scheldt, we by no means relished the prospect of going on to the Zuyder Zee. 'Shall we go down?' asked Louis Godard. There was a moment's pause. We consulted together. Suddenly I uttered a cry of joy,—the position of the needle of my compass indicated that the balloon had made a half-turn to the right, and was now going due east. The aspect of the stars confirmed this assertion. Forgetful I was now the cry. We threw a little ballast, mounted higher, and started with new vigour with our backs turned to the deprecated Zuyder Zee. It was now 3 o'clock in the morning, and none of us had slept. Just as we began to try to sleep a little my diabolic compass showed that the balloon was turning back again. 'Where are you going to take us to?' cried out Yon to the immense ocean which was oscillating above our heads. Louis Godard again proposed to descend: but we said 'No! forward, forward!' Two hours sped away without our being able to tell where we were. At 5 o'clock day broke, and broad daylight came on with marvellous rapidity. It is true that we were at a height of 980 metres. Novel writers and others have so much abused descriptions of sunrise on mountains and on the ocean that I shall say little about this one, although it is not a common thing to see the horizon on fire below the clouds. The finest Venetian paintings could not give an idea of the luxuriant tones of the heaven that we saw. Such dazzling magnificence led me to wonder that there is no revival of sun-worship since men must necessarily have some material representation of the Divinity. It is true that the sun is not made in man's image! We now had beneath us an immense plain the same probably that we had passed over in the night. There is nothing more pleasant at first sight, nor more monotonous in the long run, than the sort of country which forms at least one-third of Holland. There are miniature woods in the size of bouquets. Fields admirably cultivated, and divided into little patches like gardens, rivers with extraordinary windings, microscopic roads, coquettish-looking villages, so white and so clean that I think the Dutch housewives must scour the very roofs of their houses—every morning. In the distance, with a shining steeple like a church with a shining steeple there while riding at a height of 790 metres we had beneath us a picture of Paul Potter's 50 leagues square. All at once the balloon descended. The people below had perceived the balloon. We heard cries expressive of astonishment, fright, and even of anger—but the feeling of fright seemed to predominate. We distinctly saw women in their chemises look hurriedly out of windows and then rush back again. We saw chubby boys defy us, and blubbering as they were mad. Some men, more determined than the rest, fired of guns at us. I saw several mammas pointing us out to stubborn babies, with an attitude which seemed to say that our balloon was 'Old Bogy.' Old women raised their hands against us, and at their signal many ran away, making the sign of the cross. It is evident that in some of these villages we

has been settled during the last generation. He is an out-and-out Tory, with an ample command of the gusty oratory wherewith the modern disciples of that creed travesty the old English spirit. He may take his seat on the same side of the house with Dr. Disraeli, but no "unmitigated Tory," as he calls himmself, can submit to the leadership of so advanced a thinker. He may prefer Lord Derby to Lord Palmerston, but the misfortune is that Lord Derby for the present prefers Lord Palmerston to himself, and deprecates any premature attempt to undermine the ascendancy of the latter. We do not mean to imply that Mr. Treherne's undisciplined valour would be of the smallest value to his party, even if his views were less extravagant, but to expose the error of attributing his popularity to the growth of Conservative sentiments at Coventry. Thus interpreted, his election proves too much, for it would prove that this infatuated town was incapable of distinguishing between the age of George IV. and the age of Queen Victoria, and fancied the difference between Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby to be greater than that between Lord Derby and Lord Liverpool. Equally unsatisfactory, because equally discreditable to the good sense of the electors, is the hypothesis that connects Mr. Treherne's triumph with the depression of the ribband trade. We know indeed that he made political capital out of the ruin of Coventry, and described the measure which enabled us to buy in the cheapest market as sheer robbery. But, surely, his audience must have realized what all Protectionists have admitted with a sigh—that every extension of free trade is irrevocable, and that no Government, however reactionary, could venture to rescind the Commercial Treaty. We can sympathize with the bitterness of feeling exhibited, in turn, by all the victims of commercial freedom, and we could not have blamed Coventry very much if she had striven to avert the blow by sending to Parliament some one who would vote for a tax on foreign ribands through thick and thin. Now, however, that the thing is done, and nothing remains but to make the best of it, we scruple to charge the Liberals of Coventry with so feminine a piece of vindictive spite as to sacrifice their permanant convictions and ulterior interests for the sake of punishing Mr. Gladstone.

EFFECTS ON PRICES OF THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

(*Morning Post*, *Oct.* 15.)

A DISCUSSION has arisen in the columns of a contemporary which has excited considerable public interest. It is upon the question whether any sensible effect has yet been produced upon prices generally by the large addition made to the quantity of gold brought into circulation and use since the discoveries made and still making, of this metal in California and Australia; and if so, what may be the percentage ratio of this effect? A Mr. Javons has compiled with great care from the price currents published weekly by the *Economist*, tables of the prices of the principal articles in use for manufactures or for consumption; and arranging them into classes, he has framed from them averages of these prices for six years antecedent to the large importations of gold into Europe, to be compared with similar averages for three very recent years. These tables exhibit extraordinary fluctuations of rise and fall in particular articles; but, upon an aggregate of the whole, he makes out that the effect already produced may be assumed at from 10 to 15 per cent of rise in prices; in other words, of depreciation in the value of money. Against this conclusion it has been objected—first, that an average compiled for six years affords no fair means of comparison with an average framed upon the prices of three years only. To this objection we hold to be of no great weight. If the first average had been framed for fifty years and the last for only three, all that could be said would be, that the prices in the first were more thoroughly and better ascertained than those of the last period. But the fact of rise of all would be equally established as a thing at present existent; liable indeed to be contravened by the experience of future years, but still not the less existent. If therefore, the deductions of Mr. Jevons prove the fact of a present difference to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent., we should be prepared to accept it. But a further objection is raised, that, when examination is made into the details of his tables, in order to see whether the rise is general or only upon particular articles, so many varieties are found and such extremes of difference as to make it very unsafe to adopt any conclusions from them. We incline to think that this objection is sound. The prices of articles are affected by so many different circumstances, never thoroughly known, that a comparison of them for one period with another is the most fallible of tests. Look, for instance, at corn and labour! which are the largest objects of bargain and use in any community. How many are the circumstances which affect the relative supply and demand of these at particular periods. Varieties of season, facilities of import and transport, the freaks of statesmen in tampering with taxation, and innumerable other things, affect largely the prices of cereals in a nation. And with respect to labour, there are war and peace, emigration or immigration, the introduction or failure of particular manufactures, the commencement and discontinuance of public works on a large scale; everything, in short, that affects the prosperity and rise or fall of a nation. All these have a bearing upon industry and the price of labour. . . . . main ingredients of the price of all other commodities, and themselves exempt from great incidental fluctuations, and are therefore no fit tests of the relative value of money, are there any other commodities that might be assumed for the purpose? Metals would seem likely to be the most steady and least liable to fluctuation from sudden changes, either in production or use. But see the effect upon iron of the large demand for this metal produced by the simultaneous construction of railways and iron ships fifteen years ago. The price in the market at once rose more than 50 per cent in the early periods of this demand, and has scarcely yet fallen to a rate that can be regarded as the steady price for continuance. Any average, therefore, that might be framed, either for the present or for the past upon aggregates of prices, in which articles are included which have been subject to these extremes of incidental fluctuations, must be fallacious and untrustworthy. It cannot be assumed that there is likely to be an equal proportion of these irregularities in the aggregates which are the basis of both estimates, because their existence is a mere matter of chance. It would have been wiser, therefore, we think, in Mr. Javons to have eliminated from both sets of averages all the articles of irregular fluctuations, and to have framed his comparison upon the remainder. . . . .

It is now some years since we ourselves directed attention to a point that we thought likely to afford a satisfactory means of appreciating the effect on the value of money of the recent gold discoveries. In different parts of Europe and of the world, the metals which are a legal tender, and therefore are the basis of price, are not uniform. Some, like England, make gold only the legal tender; others, like India and China, and all the countries of the East, use silver only; others, like France, the United States of America, and several other countries, make both metals a legal tender, at a fixed difference. We thought that by watching the effect of the influx of gold in the differences of price at which silver might be brought in a country which used gold, and gold *per contra* in a country which used silver, and so by watching the difference in the rates of exchange current between countries using different metals, a ready means might be found, through a comparison of the relative value of the two, of appreciating the effect on the price of gold produced by the large increase of the quantity of this metal brought into the market. But those who have directed their attention to this point of inquiry have been equally baffled in their attempt to obtain accuracy with those who have looked at the prices of other commodities. The immediate observed effect of the new influx of gold was to drive silver altogether out of countries which made both metals a legal tender at the fixed rate of difference, because that fixed rate was no longer that of the market value. And this very removal of large quantities of the metal from a use to which it had been so extensively devoted, lowered its price in the rest of the world, by producing there the same, though not quite equal, superfluity with that which had been experienced in gold. Thus we find that standard silver, which bore in England an average price of 4s. 10d., is now quoted only at 5s. 1d., which is not more than about 5 per cent of rise in the price of that metal, or, which is the same thing, fall in the price of gold. It would be quite wrong, however, to assume from this that the gold discoveries have only affected the value of gold as money to the extent of 5 per cent, because the necessary action of this influx upon the sister monetary metal, silver, must have produced a simultaneous depreciation of that metal also; and, whatever this latter may have been, would require to be added to that of gold *in order to form* a proper estimate of the entire effect produced by the first great cause. It is the attempt to estimate this depreciation of silver that entirely baffles the inquirer.

But we think there is good reason to suppose, seeing how these two metals act upon one another, and are exclusively used as the basis of monetary systems, that the depreciation of both will be about equal—that is, will be divided between them; consequently, if we find the value of gold expressed in silver to have risen 5 per cent., and exchanges between countries using different metals to have been affected 8 per cent., we may assume the real difference in the value of money as the representative of price, represented collectively by both metals, to be about the double of the average of these two differences, that is, about 14 per cent.

We have not taken into account any difference in the production of silver. This appears to us quite unnecessary for the purpose of the present estimate. We base the depreciation of silver entirely upon the effect of gold in driving this metal out of its extensive use as a monetary agent. But though in this manner we arrive at a conclusion not much differing from that of Mr. Javons, our estimate is equally liable with his to objection and cavil on the ground that the assumption of an equal depreciation of silver with that of gold, or rather of an equal division of the total depreciation between the two, has no substantial ground of ascertained fact to rest upon.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE ON OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

(*Times*, *Oct.* 30.)

AT the Town-hall, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, the Duke of Newcastle distributed the prizes and certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates at the local examination held at Nottingham in June last. The Mayor (Mr. Birkin) presided. The Nottingham Board was established in January, 1859, to carry out in the Midland Counties the system of local examinations adopted by the Universities.

The Duke of Newcastle, after some preliminary remarks, said he believed that in this country all members of the Church of England and every class of Dissenters were agreed upon this—that any education, however good in itself, must be defective, and must be indeed a thing of evil almost, unless it was accompanied in some form or other with instruction in the religious belief and in the faith of Christianity. ("Hear," and cheers.) A scheme had, therefore, been lately introduced, and he believed and sincerely hoped that it was working well, by which marks could be given for examination in faith and religion without infringing on the religious rights and feelings—nay, the prejudices even if they would—of any dissenting section of the community. (Hear.) He was sure that that had been the great desire of the heads of the Universities, and he did hope that it would be successfully carried out. Now, he thought it would not be difficult to prove that in that short period of six years these examinations had experienced very considerable improvements; improvements had been introduced into the system, but still greater improvements had been evinced among the pupils who were examined. If they compared the present number of selections and rejections of candidates with those which took place in the first year of these examinations in 1858 he believed that they would find the proportions exactly reversed as far as the selections were concerned. That must have arisen from one of two things—either that greater pains were taken and greater efficiency obtained in consequences of the exertions which were made both by scholars and by masters, or else the standard of examination must have been materially lowered. Now, he was confidently and positively assured that the latter was not the case; that, on the contrary, instead of the standard being lowered, it had been raised, and therefore they came to that happy conclusion—viz., that the other alternative must be correct, and that both by the exertions of the masters and the pupils much greater proficiency is obtained—in fact, double the amount of six years ago. An improvement had been made also in the examinations, and especially in those examinations which were called preliminary examinations, and he deduced from that this interesting fact also—that regard, and a great share of regard, is bestowed upon those essentials of education which are embraced in those preliminary examinations, and that no showy accomplishments, no proficiency in the more advanced stages of study, would avail anything if there was a deficiency in those elements of education which must be always the basis, whether they spoke of the education of the higher, or the middle, or of the lower classes. (Hear.) He did not know whether now, but certainly no long time since, various objections were urged against the principle of these examinations, and not alone to these examinations so much as to the improvement of education because it was said that they were only raising the vanity of young men, and inciting them to obtain a smattering of a great number of subjects to obtain a class of education which was greatly beyond their wants, and by those means raising their ideas of their own self-importance, and unfitting them for the important avocations of life. Now, he utterly disbelieved that they produced any such effect. He had rarely seen vanity and false pride among those really well educated and instructed; but he had often seen a very large amount of vanity among the grossly ignorant, and still more among those who perhaps could hardly be called ignorant but whose education had been stoped at that period of life when, in fact, it would almost be beginning. (Hear, hear.) He said, therefore, that he believed that that was a most imaginary objection. There was another which perhaps had more plausibility, and that was that it led to cramming. Now, that undoubtedly must attend any examination which took place under almost any circumstances. He believed that if there was a system of education which was less open than any other to the charge of cramming it was those Oxford examinations. It prevailed in the Universities themselves, and, whatever objections might be raised against it, it was impossible to prevent it. It existed to a very great extent, and no doubt, in competitive examinations for offices under the the Government, and he was not one of those who were prepared to stand up for cramming strongly; on the contrary, he admitted that it had its evil, and that it was most unpleasant. He sympathized with any young man who, after an arduous and industrious course of studying anything thoroughly, and after having gone to the bottom of all his subjects, found himself rewarded in his endeavours and overcome in the struggle by one who had spent only a fourth of the time, but who had by the instrumentality of an astute master obtained in a short time, and also for a short time, that acquaintance with the subject for which he had been toiling so long. But, if he looked at the effect on the community at large, he certainly was not one of those who thought there was so very great and vital an objection even to cramming. If they regarded the individual himself, he was quite sure that nothing but good could result from it. He was, no doubt, a young man who would not exert himself and apply himself with that preserving industry which, in the long run, would be the reward of *every* man, and he obtained these great advantages, the developement of his Intellectual faculties to a material extent and the strengthening of his working powers, and he must retain learning which, no doubt, if more steadily and better acquired would remain with him entirely. Another objection that had been raised to the examinations was the effect they produced upon the masters. It had been said that the consequence was that the masters would devote their attention to the able boys and neglect those whose powers were less acute, and endeavour to build their reputation upon the success of the best by sacrificing the less good. Now, in the first place, he hoped and believed that there were not many masters who would be guilty of that very grave offence. (Hear.) But, so far from believing that to be the result of those examinations upon the masters, he believed that they gave them a healthy and useful impulse, and kept up a pressure upon them which prevented that weariness and a desire for cessation from work which all men must experience who devote many years of their lives to the laborious and monotonous duty of schooling. ("Hear," and cheers.) He should only say that he thought it most honourable to the schoolmasters of this country—and he was speaking, he begged to say, all this of that particular class of schoolmasters who came within the sphere of that examination—it was most honourable to them that they had persevered with so little reward to them, and bestowed their labours so disinterestedly on the rising youth of this country. He looked upon it that we greatly undervalued the status and the character of the schoolmasters of this country. We praised and admired our poets and authors of every class; we almost worshipped our military and naval heroes; we reverenced the memory of our great statesmen, and yet was forgot how much a great many of these owed to the early tuition of the masters under whom they were placed, and how much the country therefore owes to the exertions and labours of the schoolmasters. (Cheers.) He believed, however, that this class like every other class, had improved, and there was no doubt that up to a very recent time great improvement was necessary. The greater part of those who were grown up to maturity and were present in that room might recollect well what was formerly the class of a greater portion of the middle-class schools of England. He was afraid that class was not altogether extinct, but, at any rate, the class had improved, and there was a hope that to a very great extent the old class was dying out. He alluded to that class of men who kept what was called "the commercial school." There were many commercial schools, but he alluded to one that was known more particularly by that name, that class where "Commercial" was written up in gold letters on a magnificent ground, and where what used to be called by the odious name "Genteel education" was duly administered under some rule or other whether the rule of thumb or whatever it might be, he did not know, but some rule that never led to any useful result. (Great laughter.) But how could it? Because what was the class of men who used to keep these schools? He was not a man who had himself received a liberal education; he was not a man who had, by preparing himself for his profession in his younger days, fitted himself for the discharge of his duties, but a man who had tried all other professional pursuits and failed. (Hear.) It was a poor good man who had failed in the grocery business, or it was an equally worthy man who had made some unfortunate speculation in the oil and colour trade. They were all worthy men, no doubt, acute and intelligent men in their different classes, but men totally unfit for instructing youth, for this reason, that they had never been instructed themselves. ("Hear," and cheers.) They transferred from their own well-kept ledgers, those beautiful specimens of copper-plate hand writing to the copy books of their pupils, but beyond that he really believed that a great number of their scholars knew nothing but the merest smattering of knowledge, a smattering that only made the youth on entering life likely to become one of the very class of which he had been speaking—viz., those imbued with vanity, on account of the very little knowledge which they possessed. (Cheers.) Well, there was another class—a very much higher class—of schools throughout the country, but which had to a very great extent, from the progress of circumstances, fallen from their high estate. He spoke of those once great establishments, the grammar schools of England. They were scattered over a large portion of the land, and he could see no reason whatever, but the reverse, why those schools should not be to a very material extent transformed into their former usefulness, regenerated and re-established, and made most useful institutions, especially in the great towns of England. In conclusion, he could most gladly wish all the pupils prosperity and happiness in life, although to all men that was not allotted, and therefore it would be futile to wish it to them, but he did trust that they would all struggle upwards, notwithstanding that they would all have their own trials and difficulties before them. They must not succumb to them. There was nothing more ennobling, there was nothing more honourable, there was nothing capable of giving higher gratification than a hard struggle with difficulties, provided always that those difficulties were not of their own creation. (Cheers). That they might overcome them he sincereiy wished, and that they might share among them such a portion of happiness as God might give he equally desired. He hoped their career would be one of probity and industry and of honour, so that at the close of it they might merit, as he was sure they would receive, the respect of their fellowcitizens, and obtain that reward which, next to one, was the greatest they could receive—the approval of their consciences. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

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On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,010,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 1d.	,,
On Demand	2s. 0½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2 66 cts.	
3 Do. Do.	,, 2 63	,,
On Demand	,, 2-58	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
On demand ..... } 2s. 0½d.
On Scotland do. ...}
On Ireland do. ...}

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, without charge,—on ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM HENRY BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup
,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
,, ,, ,, } On demand...2s. 0½d. do.
On Scotland ...}
On Ireland ...}

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 2s. 6½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 1½d. ,,
Do. Demand ..... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0½d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 2s. 0½d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months